


SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—July 5.
 You Yung (s.), from Melbourne, at 10 a.m.
 Lady Alice, brig, 215 tons, Captain David, from the South Sea Islands, at 10 a.m.
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DEPARTURES.—July 5.
 Lady Alice, brig, 215 tons, Captain David, for the South Sea Islands, at 10 a.m.
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PROTECTED DEPARTURES.—July 6.
 City of Adelaide (s.), Macdonald (s.), for Melbourne; Tassan (s.), for Hobart Town.

CLAREMONT.—July 5.
 Delahunt (s.), 200 tons, Captain Bell, for Melbourne and Rockhampton.
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COASTERS INWARDS.—July 5.
 Queen Emma, from Wellington, with 474 tons of cargo, at 10 a.m.
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COASTERS OUTWARDS.—July 5.
 Queen Emma, for Wellington, with 474 tons of cargo, at 10 a.m.
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IMPORTS.—July 5.
 Lady Alice, from South Sea Islands, 70 tons coconut oil, 1 ton nutmeg.

EXPORTS.—July 5.
 Lady Alice, to South Sea Islands, 70 tons coconut oil, 1 ton nutmeg.

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SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
 TEMPORARY OFFICE, 28, HUNTER-STREET.

In consequence of a further advance in rates of interest in New Zealand, this Bank is now prepared to offer SPECIAL TERMS FOR FIXED DEPOSITS.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
 Incorporated by Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £600,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

A branch of the above Bank has this day been opened in Sydney, at No. 32, Hunter-street, pending official possession of premises purchased in Pitt-street. The bank undertakes the purchase and sale of bills on London, the Australian colonies, and New Zealand on the most favourable terms, and receives.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.
 EDWARD B. HOLT, Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH
 OF THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
 Sydney, 15th, 1875.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
 Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUB-BRANCHES now open at 208, Pitt-street; 627, George-street; Newcastle, Maitland, and Muswellbrook.

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited).
 For Life Assurance, Annuities, and Endowment (on all other business).

The most successful Society ever established in the Australian Colonies.—Vide Annual Report.

ALFRED CHANDLER, Resident Secretary.
 MONEY ADVANCED, on approved security, in sums from £100 upwards, at current rate of interest, repayable by easy instalments.

MR. JOHN SPENCER, SURGEON-DENTIST.
 Awarded, for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry, THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL FOR 1873.

GODFREY AND SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants.
 438, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

MR. PEDLEY, DENTIST, by Special Appointment
 to Sir Hercules R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.

1, Carlton-street, Wynyard-square, (late of George-street, Hanover-square, London, W.)

PATENT NOZZLES FOR SALE, by PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

THE IMPORTERS OF CHANDLER'S, GEORGE'S, and FITTINGS, Gas Stoves, Plumber's Materials, Fire Engines, Leather Hoses, Buckets and Pumps of all descriptions made to order.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.
 THE SALE OF THE CARGO OF

from BURRARD INLET, will take place on SMITH'S WHARF, THIS DAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock SHARP.

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There are, however, no means of ascertaining whether the spirits sold were colonial or foreign.

Mr. BAKER moved the adjournment of the House. He did so desiring to call attention to rumours which were prevalent in the southern and western districts, that some contractors and sub-contractors were enforcing the "truck system" with those whom they employed. It had been stated to him that some were employing single men in preference to those that were married, because the wives of the married employees naturally exerted their influence over their husbands to prevent them taking supplies in lieu of wages and drinking their earnings.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that with a view of putting the truth of these rumours to the test, he had taken a stop to such irregularities, if any such really took place. He deprecated, however, this mode of taking the Government to a sudden disadvantage, and he further expressed his disapproval of such a course of action as this, considering it to be impolitic and improper to interfere with contractors. He strongly objected to this too common practice of taking the Government to a sudden disadvantage, either by motion for an adjournment of the House, or by putting forward a series of unfounded and unnecessary questions.

Mr. CUMMINGS indicated the right of putting questions in the House.

Mr. LACKEY said that if the truck system had been put to the proportions alleged, it was a matter of great importance, since it was likely to have a prejudicial effect on the working classes. He believed that the allegations mentioned would be found to have been very greatly overstated.

Mr. DAVIES considered that the subject of questions in Parliament was not before the House. He defended the right to put such questions, and referred to questions put by him as to railway iron, which he said had drawn attention to a very important matter with good results.

Mr. ROBERTSON denied the contractors from the imputations cast upon them.

Mr. R. M. FORSTER complained of the irregularity and the inconvenience of the practice of putting long questions in which the debatable matter was but too commonly introduced. The abuse of this thing ought to be checked.

Mr. GARRATT dealt with the practice which had grown up in the House of having questions on every conceivable subject, proper and improper. These questions often involved matters of opinion and of a purely personal character—not at all within the province of Parliamentary practice at home. The House should restrict these questions, and do away with the abuse of this privilege.

Mr. FITZPATRICK thought that the recording of these questions and answers should be abolished, and that the House should be asked to consider questions of a purely personal character—not at all within the province of Parliamentary practice at home. The House should restrict these questions, and do away with the abuse of this privilege.

Mr. MACDONALD thought that answers to questions put by the House should be recorded. He believed that the House should be asked to consider questions of a purely personal character—not at all within the province of Parliamentary practice at home. The House should restrict these questions, and do away with the abuse of this privilege.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that he could only interfere with questions when they were directly contrary to the provisions of the Bill. The only way in which these questions could be curtailed was by the good taste of the members, and by the judgment of the Government in not answering such questions as were trifling and unimportant.

Mr. LLOYD drew the attention of the House to the fact that the present Session for the Land Bill was a great number of very tedious and trifling questions to the Government.

Mr. LUCAS referred to the origin of the practice of recording answers to questions, and in general terms he defended the practice.

Mr. DAVIES justified a question he had lately asked in that House, and adverted to the unsatisfactory mode in which the roster of the Bench of magistrates in Sydney was now made up.

Mr. BAKER replied. He had asked no questions at all, but had simply exercised his privilege by moving the adjournment of the House.

The question was then agreed to, and the Bill read a second time and committed.

On the motion of Mr. DAVIES, the petition of Mr. G. KURRY, presented on the 2nd instant, was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. GARRATT, the petition presented by Mr. Hoskins on the 2nd of July, in relation to the Tamut, was ordered to be printed.

The House went into committee to consider the Legislative Council's amendments in the East Mainland Public Health Bill.

On the motion of Mr. GARRATT, the amendments were agreed to.

The House resumed, adopted the Council's amendments, and ordered the bill to be returned with the usual message.

Mr. GARRATT moved the second reading of the Campbelltown Reservoir Preservation Bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill read a second time and committed.

The bill was considered in committee, and reported to the House with amendments. The report was adopted, and the third reading fixed for the next following day.

Mr. GARRATT moved the second reading of the Public Gates Bill, and spoke in its support. The bill was to authorize the erection of public gates across the city of Sydney, and the bill was intended to be a measure of public safety.

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change which had inflamed spirits of high temper. We pointed out that what was proposed was an attempt to codify the common law of Parliament, which he held to be one of the wisest things that could be done in legislation. He considered Parliamentary privilege to be the common law of Parliament, the result of the experience of many generations, and embalmment wisdom which may not at the moment be evident, but which sooner or later will be disclosed in practice. Mr. Lowe replied, showing that this said common law was a definite rule of the House, originating in a definite danger, and that the danger had passed away, and with it the need of the rule—that what was once a fear and a dread had become a delight and an honour, and he thought this was a sufficient answer to the Conservative argument against change. He pointed out that, as the matter stood, any member could take from all the rest of the members their privilege; he becomes king for the time being. There are 650 members, of whom all but one might want the debate open—that one could despotically make it secret. He asked how long the force was to be repeated, as it seemed likely to be, until the head of the Government was convinced that it was impossible to go on in this way. He asked Mr. Disraeli pointedly whether, as the head of the Conservative party, he was prepared to go on day after day moving the suspension of the Standing Order without notice, in order to prevent the wanton exclusion of strangers; and he asked him, members whether they would be governed by one man or by a majority—whether they would maintain a rule, or whether they would maintain a majority. He pointed out that the House of Commons, but now operating as one of the most ridiculous and galling fetters and insults ever imposed upon a free people, and which existed in no other country in the world.

On behalf of the Government, Mr. Hardy rose to reply, but he had not got the first sentence out of his mouth when Mr. Sullivan "cried strangers." This brought home Mr. Lowe's appeal to Mr. Disraeli in a practical and unexpected style. Mr. Disraeli did not for a second time venture to propose the suspension of the Standing Order. Whether it was that he really felt the force of Mr. Lowe's appeal, or whether he felt himself cornered and wanted time and a loophole for escape, he allowed the House to be cleared, and the reporters were not admitted till after the adjournment. The debate itself, however, was not concluded. On a subsequent day, the Marquis of Hartington asked Mr. Disraeli when he would resume the subject, and Mr. Disraeli in reply took the opportunity of changing front. He said that when a quarter of a century ago he was first asked to conduct the business of the House of Commons, he declined on account of his inexperience, and that when pressed to accept it, Lord Lyndhurst, perhaps the most sagacious man of this century, advised him to do nothing to write down, or deface, the unwritten law of Parliament. It was in the spirit of that advice that he had acted, but he admitted that after what had transpired it was impossible to have matters even for a very short time as they were, and he therefore intimated his intention, whenever the debate was resumed, of proposing, as an amendment on the Marquis of Hartington's resolutions,—"That if in any sitting of the House, or in committee, any member shall take notice that strangers are present, the Speaker, or the Chairman, as the case may be, shall forthwith put the question that strangers be ordered to withdraw, without permitting any debate or amendment." The papers to hand by the last date do not contain the conclusion of the debate, nor have our own European telegrams made any allusion to the matter; but in the Indian papers received there is telegraphic information to the effect that the Marquis of Hartington's resolutions were rejected, and Mr. Disraeli's amendment was adopted.

THE ST. OYTH'S PASSAGE OF FORTY-FIVE DAYS TO Melbourne, and forty-seven to Sydney, may well give courage to the advocates of the Cape route. We are reminded that the speed which has been made by the St. Oyth is greater by a good many days than the average speed of the San Francisco, and that the St. Oyth could have delivered the mails in Sydney and Melbourne in advance of the contract time by way of Brindisi. It is scarcely to be expected that what has been done by the St. Oyth is not to be done by another vessel, and will not in all probability, be done by this vessel a second time. What has been done once can, of course, be done twice, and what has been done by this vessel can, with equal facilities, and under equally favourable circumstances, be done by another. The distances made by the St. Oyth, though greater than the average distances which have been gained by vessels trading to these colonies, are not greater than those which are gained and calculated upon by vessels trading elsewhere. There is reason to believe that with greater steamboat machinery and nautical skill, we shall have vessels reaching us by way of the Cape in even less than forty-five days. It must be remembered, however, that extraordinary passages made by the St. Oyth are not to be taken as a rule, and that this extraordinary passage from London to Sydney is an argument in favour of the St. Oyth rather than in favour of the route by which she has come. If the same rate of speed by the St. Oyth is not to be maintained, our mails will reach us in a shorter time than that which has been taken by the St. Oyth. With suitable steamers, and with proper arrangements for the arrival and dispatch of mails along the line, there ought to be no difficulty in our getting mails, via San Francisco and Brindisi, delivered in Sydney within even less than forty-five days, with certainty and regularity. The requirement of a mail service is not mere speed, but a speed that can be calculated upon all the year round; and with the present facilities of steam communication, and with the prospect there is of a trade sufficiently extensive, or a subsidy sufficiently large to make a regular supply of steamers at so high a rate of speed a paying affair, we fear that the time has not come to expect that the speed of the St. Oyth will be the rule and not the exception, the weak point in the Cape service as a mail route, that the home delivery of letters has never been so quick as the outward, and that is a point of great importance to the mercantile correspondence. The lines established with Europe and these colonies in respect that the speed of the St. Oyth will remain the same, and that the weak point in the Cape service as a mail route, that the home delivery of letters has never been so quick as the outward, and that is a point of great importance to the mercantile correspondence. The lines established with Europe and these colonies in respect that the speed of the St. Oyth will remain the same, and that the weak point in the Cape service as a mail route, that the home delivery of letters has never been so quick as the outward, and that is a point of great importance to the mercantile correspondence.

By way of the Cape in something like ninety days, must inevitably lessen the untravelling element in our colonial communities. And the prospect of going round the world in three months may remind us how fast we are distancing the good old times, in which half the fleet was accomplished by the same route in something like six months.

SUPREMACY COURT.—Divorce Jurisdiction.—Bentley v. Honor the Primary Judge, this day, at 11 o'clock: McGarity v. McGarity, for hearing.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A watchman, named Desmond, died at the infirmary last night from injuries received through being run over by an omnibus. It appears that Desmond was standing at the south corner of Bathurst and Elizabeth streets last evening, about 8 o'clock, holding on to one of the alignment posts. He was under the influence of liquor at the time, and as an omnibus was passing the corner he was standing by, he let go his hold of the post, staggered three or four yards into Elizabeth street, fell between the wheels of the bus. The driver, immediately on observing Desmond, pulled up his horse, and then found that one of the wheels was resting on the unfortunate man's body. Desmond was at once taken up, and placed in a cab, and conveyed to the infirmary, where he died shortly after his admission. Several persons who saw the occurrence, it is stated that the driver of the omnibus was not the driver of the bus.

BARBER'S TWENTY FACTORY.—It was reported that the fire at this establishment was confined to "five or six boxes of grey cotton waste." We are informed that this was not the case, but that smoke was seen issuing from several places in the building, and that the heat was destroyed by a few buckets of water and that the damage done was considerable.

ACCIDENT IN OXFORD STREET.—Last evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, a horse attached to a vehicle bolted, and ran down the middle of the road, striking a little girl, about 10 years of age, named Pogonaki, and ran over her, while passing the corner of Oxford street. The girl sustained severe injuries to her body, and was taken to Dr. Gibney's, who attended to her injuries.

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ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE AT COBAR.—Mr. William Crew, gardener, at Cobarr, writes to the *Central Advertiser*, "We have had another most frightful shock of earthquake at Cobarr. I was sitting down reading when a frightful shaking took place in my hat. Thinking I was about to fall out of my seat, I ran outside to see what it was, when a heavy clod, like thunder, passed under my feet at a great depth, and travelled in the direction of the town, taking about half a minute to reach there. I heard the clods starting out with fright, and on hastening to the town to see what the people thought of the shock, every face I met was blanched with fear. The clods taken by the shock, was from east to west. My attention I experienced a slight shock last spring."

SHOCKING GUN ACCIDENT.—The *Caracas Chronicle* states that on Saturday afternoon last, another of those accidents which are of almost every occurrence occurred at Rockville, at the residence of Mr. George Land, junior. A young man named Thomas Laycock had been shooting rockets in one of Mr. Land's cultivation paddocks. Upon his return to the house Laycock was in the act of pulling the cover over the gun, which was loaded and capped, when the piece went off, the charge entering near his left wrist and completely shattering the bone of the hand. The first finger was shot down, while the bones in the centre of the hand had the appearance of so much gravel. Laycock was at once conveyed to the hospital, and placed under the care of the doctor, however, could do nothing to the hand, and it was found necessary to amputate the limb a couple of inches below the elbow. Much sympathy is felt for Laycock, who is a well-known and popular man.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident happened to a young man named Hand on the 25th June. It appears he was travelling with some cattle belonging to the Melbourne Banking Company to Coon Downs station, and on the way he was overtaken by a horse named Cuddle Creek, on the Yare run, one of the herd got away and made across the creek. He followed on horseback, but while crossing the creek was from east to west, and he was thrown overboard. Two blacks riding near by, who were riding rapidly for three days in search of the horse, but without success, found the body of the horse but not yet found. *Wagga Wagga Advertiser.*

LARGE TIGER CAT.—One of the largest specimens of a tiger cat was recently killed in the Murray district by a retriever dog belonging to Mr. Hill. The animal had invaded the fourth-house and was in the

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Times in its City Article of May 2nd gives the following explanation of the present very peculiar condition of the Money Market:

The continued ease of the Money Market is in some respects remarkable, and yet we cannot but be easily accounted for without making any extravagant or alarming hypothesis. Outwardly the aspect of things is that of a community so inordinately rich that no money can be found for much of the wealth it possesses. We have a large and increasing population, some of them very heavy, which have passed off as if they had had no effect on credit whatever. They continue to say that, as was pointed out on Friday, the Bank of England is forced to go to the Stock Exchange in order to get the money it wants. There has not been for years, bankers say, a greater scarcity of trade bills, and the Bank has been obliged to discount them at a higher rate than it has for many years. The Bank has been obliged to discount them at a higher rate than it has for many years. The Bank has been obliged to discount them at a higher rate than it has for many years.

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SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 4.

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VENTILATION OF SHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR, During a voyage to this country many years ago, I discovered that the ventilation of ships was a matter of great importance. I discovered that the ventilation of ships was a matter of great importance. I discovered that the ventilation of ships was a matter of great importance.

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THE ALDERSHOT SUICIDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR, Should the provisions of Mr. Farnell's proposed Bill be adopted, it would be a great advantage to the public. It would be a great advantage to the public. It would be a great advantage to the public.

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